



Crop Production

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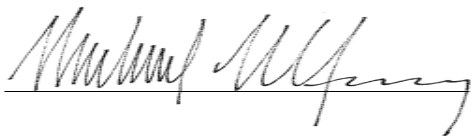
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Orange Production Down 1 Percent from January

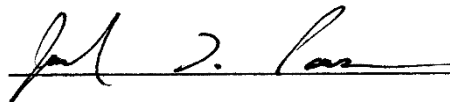
The United States all orange forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 5.35 million tons, down 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from the 2015-2016 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), is down 1 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 35.0 million boxes (1.58 million tons), down 3 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 35.0 million boxes (1.58 million tons), is unchanged from last month, but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 1.43 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.41 gallons per box. The early and midseason portion is projected at 1.34 gallons per box, down 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.35 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.54 gallons per box, unchanged from last month, but up 5 percent from last year's final yield of 1.47 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on February 9, 2017.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Michael L. Young



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Joseph L. Parsons

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Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use – States and United States: 2015 and 2016

Use and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre ¹		Production ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	398.0	413.0	42.5	40.8	16,915	16,850
Hawaii ²	12.9	14.9	88.3	91.9	1,139	1,369
Louisiana ²	385.0	400.0	29.6	29.0	11,396	11,600
Texas ²	35.2	37.9	31.4	38.1	1,105	1,444
United States	831.1	865.8	36.8	36.1	30,555	31,263
For seed						
Florida	15.0	17.0	49.2	44.5	738	757
Hawaii ²	2.2	-	20.0	-	44	-
Louisiana ²	25.0	31.0	29.6	29.0	740	899
Texas ²	1.4	1.8	32.1	38.2	45	69
United States	43.6	49.8	35.9	34.6	1,567	1,725
For sugar and seed						
Florida	413.0	430.0	42.7	40.9	17,653	17,607
Hawaii ²	15.1	14.9	78.3	91.9	1,183	1,369
Louisiana ²	410.0	431.0	29.6	29.0	12,136	12,499
Texas ²	36.6	39.7	31.4	38.1	1,150	1,513
United States	874.7	915.6	36.7	36.0	32,122	32,988

- Represents zero.

¹ Net tons.

² Estimates are carried forward from the *Crop Production 2016 Summary* released January 2017.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2015-2016 and Forecasted February 1, 2017

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent ²	
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all ³	54,200	53,000	2,168	2,120
Early, mid, and Navel ⁴	45,500	44,000	1,820	1,760
Valencia	8,700	9,000	348	360
Florida, all	81,600	70,000	3,672	3,150
Early, mid, and Navel ⁴	36,100	35,000	1,625	1,575
Valencia	45,500	35,000	2,047	1,575
Texas, all ³	1,691	1,800	72	77
Early, mid, and Navel ⁴	1,351	1,450	57	62
Valencia	340	350	14	15
United States, all	137,491	124,800	5,911	5,347
Early, mid, and Navel ⁴	82,951	80,450	3,502	3,397
Valencia	54,540	44,350	2,409	1,950
Grapefruit				
California ³	3,800	4,100	152	164
Florida, all	10,800	9,000	459	382
Red	8,310	7,300	353	310
White	2,490	1,700	106	72
Texas ³	4,800	5,300	192	212
United States	19,400	18,400	803	758
Tangerines and mandarins ⁵				
California ³	21,700	23,000	868	920
Florida ⁶	1,415	1,560	67	73
United States	23,115	24,560	935	993
Lemons ³				
Arizona	1,750	1,550	70	62
California	20,500	20,000	820	800
United States	22,250	21,550	890	862
Tangelos ⁷				
Florida	390	(NA)	18	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

² Totals may not add due to rounding.

³ Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

⁴ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. For 2015-2016 included small quantities of Temples in Florida. Beginning in 2016-2017 Temples included in tangerines and mandarins.

⁵ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁶ Small quantities of Temples in Florida.

⁷ Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,052		2,558	
Corn for grain ¹	94,004		86,748	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,186	
Hay, all	(NA)		53,461	
Alfalfa	(NA)		16,885	
All other	(NA)		36,576	
Oats	2,828		981	
Proso millet	443		413	
Rice	3,150		3,097	
Rye	1,891		414	
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,690		6,163	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		298	
Wheat, all	50,154		43,890	
Winter	36,137	32,383	30,222	
Durum	2,412		2,365	
Other spring	11,605		11,303	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0		1,685.7	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	374		367	
Mustard seed	103.1		98.2	
Peanuts	1,671.0		1,547.0	
Rapeseed	11.0		10.5	
Safflower	161.1		154.4	
Soybeans for beans	83,433		82,736	
Sunflower	1,596.6		1,534.0	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,074.5		9,521.7	
Upland	9,880.0		9,332.0	
American Pima	194.5		189.7	
Sugarbeets	1,163.4		1,126.2	
Sugarcane	(NA)		915.6	
Tobacco	(NA)		319.7	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	38.0		28.0	
Dry edible beans	1,662.0		1,558.6	
Chickpeas, all	325.3		320.0	
Large	211.5		209.2	
Small	113.8		110.8	
Dry edible peas	1,382.0		1,329.8	
Lentils	933.0		908.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		50.9	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.3	
Potatoes, all	1,034.0		1,007.7	
Spring	51.0		48.0	
Summer	62.2		60.7	
Fall	920.8		899.0	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes	168.1		163.3	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	77.9		199,282	
Corn for grain bushels	174.6		15,148,038	
Corn for silage tons	20.3		125,670	
Hay, all tons	2.52		134,781	
Alfalfa tons	3.45		58,263	
All other tons	2.09		76,518	
Oats bushels	66.0		64,770	
Proso millet bushels	30.4		12,558	
Rice ² cwt	7,237		224,145	
Rye bushels	32.5		13,451	
Sorghum for grain bushels	77.9		480,261	
Sorghum for silage tons	14.0		4,171	
Wheat, all bushels	52.6		2,309,675	
Winter bushels	55.3		1,671,532	
Durum bushels	44.0		104,116	
Other spring bushels	47.2		534,027	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,824		3,075,200	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		5,418.0	
Flaxseed bushels	23.7		8,680	
Mustard seed pounds	980		96,270	
Peanuts pounds	3,675		5,684,610	
Rapeseed pounds	1,840		19,320	
Safflower pounds	1,425		220,090	
Soybeans for beans bushels	52.1		4,306,671	
Sunflower pounds	1,731		2,654,735	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	855		16,958.5	
Upland ² bales	844		16,401.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,411		557.5	
Sugarbeets tons	32.7		36,881	
Sugarcane tons	36.0		32,988	
Tobacco pounds	1,967		628,720	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ² cwt	1,704		477	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	1,842		28,712	
Chickpeas, all ² cwt	1,702		5,447	
Large ² cwt	1,677		3,509	
Small ² cwt	1,749		1,938	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	2,086		27,737	
Lentils ² cwt	1,397		12,685	
Wrinkled seed peas cwt	(NA)		439	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,713		87,139.6	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)		4,207	
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		945,639	
Peppermint oil pounds	89		5,800	
Potatoes, all cwt	437		440,725	
Spring cwt	316		15,171	
Summer cwt	323		19,602	
Fall cwt	452		405,952	
Spearmint oil pounds	131		3,208	
Sweet potatoes cwt	193		31,546	
Taro (Hawaii) pounds	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,235,110		1,035,200	
Corn for grain ¹	38,042,480		35,106,050	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,503,410	
Hay, all ²	(NA)		21,635,130	
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,833,190	
All other	(NA)		14,801,940	
Oats	1,144,460		397,000	
Proso millet	179,280		167,140	
Rice	1,274,770		1,253,320	
Rye	765,270		167,540	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,707,380		2,494,100	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		120,600	
Wheat, all ²	20,296,820	13,105,080	17,761,840	
Winter	14,624,280		12,230,540	
Durum	976,110		957,090	
Other spring	4,696,430		4,574,210	
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640		682,190	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	151,350		148,520	
Mustard seed	41,720		39,740	
Peanuts	676,240		626,060	
Rapeseed	4,450		4,250	
Safflower	65,200		62,480	
Soybeans for beans	33,764,500		33,482,430	
Sunflower	646,130		620,790	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,077,050		3,853,340	
Upland	3,998,340		3,776,570	
American Pima	78,710		76,770	
Sugarbeets	470,820		455,760	
Sugarcane	(NA)		370,530	
Tobacco	(NA)		129,360	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	15,380		11,330	
Dry edible beans	672,590		630,750	
Chickpeas ²	131,650		129,500	
Large	85,590		84,660	
Small	46,050		44,840	
Dry edible peas	559,280		538,160	
Lentils	377,580		367,460	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		20,580	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,430	
Potatoes, all ²	418,450		407,810	
Spring	20,640		19,430	
Summer	25,170		24,560	
Fall	372,640		363,820	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes	68,030		66,090	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.19		4,338,850	
Corn for grain	10.96		384,777,890	
Corn for silage	45.54		114,005,910	
Hay, all ²	5.65		122,271,270	
Alfalfa	7.74		52,855,300	
All other	4.69		69,415,960	
Oats	2.37		940,130	
Proso millet	1.70		284,810	
Rice	8.11		10,167,050	
Rye	2.04		341,670	
Sorghum for grain	4.89		12,199,190	
Sorghum for silage	31.38		3,783,870	
Wheat, all ²	3.54		62,859,050	
Winter	3.72		45,491,650	
Durum	2.96		2,833,570	
Other spring	3.18		14,533,830	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.04		1,394,890	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,915,130	
Flaxseed	1.48		220,480	
Mustard seed	1.10		43,670	
Peanuts	4.12		2,578,500	
Rapeseed	2.06		8,760	
Safflower	1.60		99,830	
Soybeans for beans	3.50		117,208,380	
Sunflower	1.94		1,204,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.96		3,692,280	
Upland	0.95		3,570,900	
American Pima	1.58		121,380	
Sugarbeets	73.41		33,457,880	
Sugarcane	80.77		29,926,210	
Tobacco	2.20		285,180	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.91		21,640	
Dry edible beans	2.06		1,302,350	
Chickpeas, all ²	1.91		247,070	
Large	1.88		159,170	
Small	1.96		87,910	
Dry edible peas	2.34		1,258,130	
Lentils	1.57		575,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		19,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.92		39,530	
Maple syrup	(NA)		21,040	
Mushrooms	(NA)		428,930	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,630	
Potatoes, all ²	49.02		19,990,950	
Spring	35.43		688,150	
Summer	36.20		889,130	
Fall	50.61		18,413,670	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,460	
Sweet potatoes	21.65		1,430,900	
Taro (Hawaii)	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016	2017
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit1,000 tons	803	758
Lemons1,000 tons	890	862
Oranges1,000 tons	5,911	5,347
Tangelos (Florida) ²1,000 tons	18	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins1,000 tons	935	993
Noncitrus		
Applesmillion pounds	10,417.0	
Apricots tons	61,400	
Avocados tons		
Bananas (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon)1,000 pounds		
Blueberries		
Cultivated1,000 pounds		
Wild (Maine)1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon)1,000 pounds		
Raspberries, All1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet tons	318,000	
Cherries, Tartmillion pounds	309.1	
Coffee1,000 pounds	38,640	
Cranberries barrel	8,591,700	
Dates (California) tons		
Figs (California) tons		
Grapes tons	7,823,900	
Kiwifruit (California) tons		
Nectarines tons		
Olives (California) tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Peaches tons	806,600	
Pears tons	782,000	
Plums (California) tons		
Prunes (California) tons	45,000	
Strawberries1,000 cwt	28,853	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)1,000 pounds	2,050,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	38,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell1,000 pounds	262,700	
Pistachios (California)1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	670,000	

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

² Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

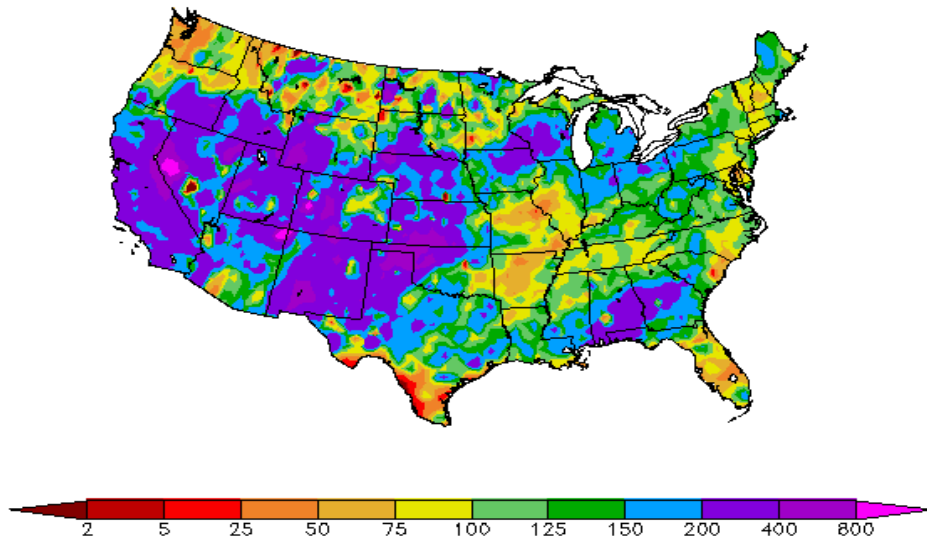
Crop	Production	
	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	728,470	687,650
Lemons	807,390	781,990
Oranges	5,362,370	4,850,720
Tangelos (Florida) ²	16,330	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins	848,220	900,830
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,725,070	
Apricots	55,700	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries		
Cultivated		
Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Raspberries, All		
Cherries, Sweet	288,480	
Cherries, Tart	140,210	
Coffee	17,530	
Cranberries	389,710	
Dates (California)		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	7,097,720	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	731,740	
Pears	709,420	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	40,820	
Strawberries	1,308,740	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	929,860	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	34,470	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	119,160	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	607,810	

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

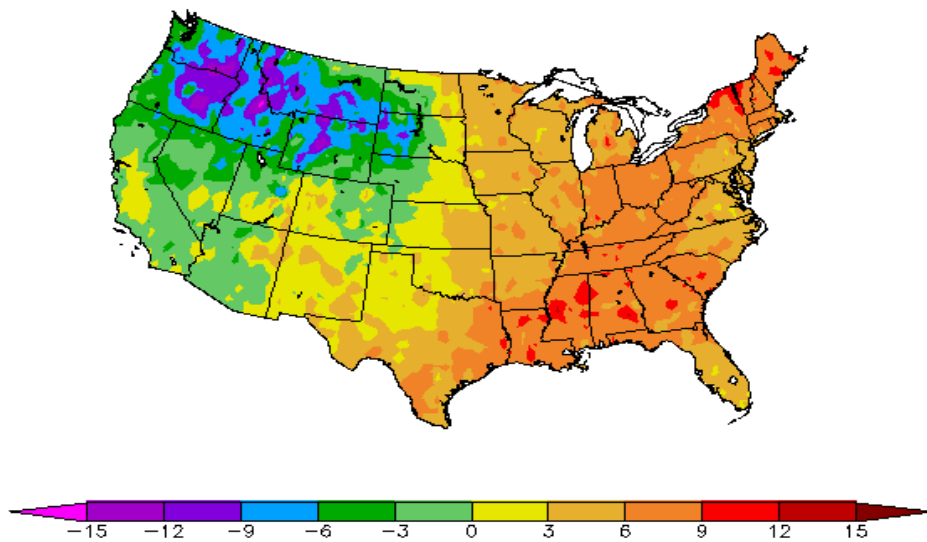
² Beginning in 2016-2017, Tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2017 – 1/31/2017



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2017 – 1/31/2017



Regional Climate Centers

January Weather Summary

Aside from persistently cold weather across the northern Plains and the Northwest, the Nation experienced spring-like temperatures. Conditions were especially mild across the eastern half of the United States, where cold outbreaks were fleeting and mostly limited to a few days in early January. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged more than 8°F above normal in parts of the Southeast, promoting some early-season growth of pastures and winter grains, but raising concerns about potential impacts on blooming fruit crops if spring freezes materialize.

Widespread storminess accompanied the general warmth, especially in the western and central United States. In fact, phenomenally wet January storms added an average of 2 feet of liquid to the Sierra Nevada snowpack, more than 80 percent of the normal seasonal total. Periods of wintry precipitation plagued the northern Plains and the Northwest, leading to ample moisture and insulation for winter wheat but resulting in hardship for livestock and rural travel difficulties. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of the interior Northwest.

Farther east, a mid-January storm produced the bulk of the month's precipitation (mainly rain and freezing rain) in drought-affected areas of the central and southern Plains, benefiting winter wheat. Still, at least one-fifth of the wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition at month's end in Texas (27 percent), Colorado (21 percent), and Kansas (20 percent). In contrast, less than one-tenth of the wheat was rated very poor to poor in Nebraska (9 percent), Montana (4 percent), and South Dakota (1 percent).

Meanwhile, pockets of dryness lingered across the middle Mississippi Valley, but most of the remainder of the Midwest received plenty of rain and snow. In fact, muddy conditions were a concern at times in the central and eastern Corn Belt, especially during a mid- to late-month spell of warm, showery weather. Nevertheless, less than 5 percent of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor at month's end in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Elsewhere, pockets of long-term drought lingered across the interior Southeast and the northern Atlantic States, while short-term dryness affected Deep South Texas and Florida's peninsula. In winter agricultural areas of Texas and Florida, the warm, dry weather maintained irrigation demands for crops such as citrus and vegetables. The remainder of the South reported warm, showery weather.

January Agricultural Summary

Precipitation levels for the month were generally above normal across most of the Nation. The highest precipitation totals were observed in California and the Southeast causing drought conditions to decline significantly in those areas. The major exception occurred in Washington where recorded precipitation levels in some areas were more than 8 inches below normal. Temperatures were above normal during the month in the eastern United States with parts of New England and the Southeast averaging 9°F above normal. Conversely, temperatures were generally colder in the Northwest and average temperatures were between 6 and 15°F below normal in the northern Rocky Mountains.

Kansas winter wheat conditions were rated at 44 percent in the good to excellent categories as of January 29, unchanged from the beginning of January. Winter wheat conditions improved over the month in the northern Plains. Montana winter wheat conditions increased 12 percentage points from the beginning of the month, with 70 percent rated in good to excellent condition on January 29. South Dakota winter wheat was rated 62 percent good to excellent at the end of the month, up 6 percentage points from January 1. In Nebraska, winter wheat conditions were rated at 47 percent in the good to excellent categories on January 29, compared with 46 percent at the beginning of the month. Inadequate snow cover across the Great Lakes Region was generally attributed to declining winter wheat conditions in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

In Arizona, alfalfa conditions were mostly good to excellent throughout the month. Alfalfa harvesting occurred on almost three-quarters of the alfalfa acres across the State. Temperatures across Arizona were mostly above normal at the beginning of January but mostly below normal by the end of the month. Seventy-two percent of the intended barley acreage and 62 percent of the intended Durum wheat acreage were planted by the end of January. Vegetable shipping activities continued throughout the month.

California producers began the month preparing crop fields and planting winter wheat and barley forage. Rains greatly benefited the growth of already planted grains and field crops, but slowed future planting. As the month progressed, ground preparations continued to be hindered, with low spots in fields showing stress from standing water. Growers continued to implement frost protection measures for new fruit plantings, as well as removing older orchards to plant new varieties in drier locations. Rains slowed Navel orange and Satsuma mandarin harvests. Nut orchards continued to be pruned and the brush shredded as weather conditions permitted; however, most post-harvest field activities were halted due to the heavy rains and standing water. Some almond and walnut orchards were impacted by falling trees due to strong winds and the saturated ground. Winter vegetables continued to mature ideally. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued, and standing water and flooding continued to impact some valley pasture and dairies. Sheep grazed in idle fields and dormant alfalfa fields. Bees continued to be brought into the State in preparation for the bloom season. Bee keepers continued to feed their hives to compensate for the lack of blooming vegetation.

In Florida, warm and dry conditions remained prevalent throughout the month, with only the Panhandle and northern counties receiving any significant rainfall. Farmers were able to plant some cover crops toward the end of the month, and some haylage harvesting activities were reported as well. Sugarcane harvest continued on schedule in Broward, Glades, Hendry, and Palm Beach Counties. A wide variety of vegetables, including cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, and sweet corn were harvested across Florida and brought to market. Pastures continued to decline in quality and quantity throughout the month, with most cattle producers using supplemental feeding. The cattle remained in mostly fair to good condition. Mid-season orange harvest activities continued throughout the month. Grapefruit shipments were strong throughout the month, with internal quality holding well. Honey and royal tangerines were harvested for the fresh market. Grove work included irrigating, mowing, spraying, and fertilizing. Caretakers were replacing unproductive trees and taking care of healthy older trees and resets with various types of fertilization programs.

January began cold but ended warmer than normal in Texas. Light scattered showers were observed across the State with isolated areas in the Upper Coast experiencing precipitation above 10 inches. Winter wheat and oats continued to progress across the State during January with emergence nearing completion by January 29. Overall, winter wheat conditions were rated mostly fair to good at the end of the month. Statewide cotton harvest was 97 percent complete as of January 29, two percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The United States 2016-2017 grapefruit crop is forecast at 758,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 9.00 million boxes (382,000 tons), is unchanged from last month, but down 17 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 993,000 tons, up slightly from last month and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization if tangelos were included. If realized, this will be the largest production since records began in 1964-1965. The Florida forecast is up 3 percent from last month but down 14 percent from 2015-2016, if tangelos were included. Beginning in 2016-2017, tangerine and mandarin estimates in Florida include tangelos. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous month.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were above average on most days. Daytime highs ranged from the mid-70s to lower-80s, while nighttime lows were mostly in the 40s and 50s. A cold snap early in the month dropped temperatures to the upper 30s. Reported monthly rainfall totals in the Northern and Central areas were average or above, while in the Southern and Eastern areas were mostly below average. Of the eighteen monitored stations, only six had less than an inch of rainfall. According to the January 31, 2017 U.S. Drought Monitor, for the second consecutive month, abnormally dry conditions were present in the complete citrus growing region.

Early tangerine harvest (Fallglo and Sunburst) was nearly complete for the season. Honey and Royal tangerines were harvested for the fresh market, but supplies remained tight. Midseason oranges showed steadily improving internal quality and were harvested mostly for processing. Valencia orange harvest for the fresh market began, though quantities remained low. Grapefruit shipments were strong with fruit quality holding well.

Growers continued to battle greening by replacing dead and dying trees. Reports of spraying groves with newly approved antibiotics was also widespread. Other grove activities included hedging, fertilizing, and general grove maintenance. Frequent irrigation continued due to the prolonged dry conditions. An early, but scattered, bloom began statewide.

California citrus: Growers continued to implement frost protection measures for new plantings. Wet weather continued to slow progress for citrus harvest. Navel and Mandarin oranges were being harvested as conditions allowed.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Vineyards reported growers continued to prune vines for wine, raisin, and table grapes. Pomegranates were still being harvested during the month. Deciduous fruit orchards continued to be pruned and the brush shredded as weather conditions allowed. Wet weather conditions hindered most post-harvest field activities due to standing water and muddy conditions. In drier locations, the removal of older orchards continued in preparation for replanting new varieties. Pistachios, almonds, and pecans continued to be packed and shipped. Nut orchards continued to be pruned and the brush shredded as conditions permitted. Some almond and walnut orchards were impacted by falling trees due to strong winds and saturated ground.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2016 is forecast at 33.0 million tons, up 3 percent from 2015. Producers intend to harvest 915,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2016 crop year, up 40,900 acres from 2015. Expected yield for sugar and seed is forecast at 36.0 tons per acre, down 0.7 ton from 2015. Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas sugarcane estimates were carried forward from January.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the February 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 62 percent of the United States production last season. In August and September 2016, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published February 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The February 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the February 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the February 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the February 1 orange production forecast is 4.8 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production years (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 4.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 4.8 percent, or 4.9 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.3 percent, or 8.5 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the February 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 343,000 tons, ranging from 18,000 tons to 666,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The February 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 9 times and above 8 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the February 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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 Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet..... (202) 720-9526

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 Vincent Davis – Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries,

 Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Cherries..... (202) 720-2157

 Fleming Gibson – Citrus, Coffee, Tropical Fruits..... (202) 720-5412

 Greg Lemmons – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes..... (202) 720-4285

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 Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans..... (202) 720-3250

 Daphne Schaubert – Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts..... (202) 720-4215

 Chris Singh – Apples, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco..... (202) 720-4288

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